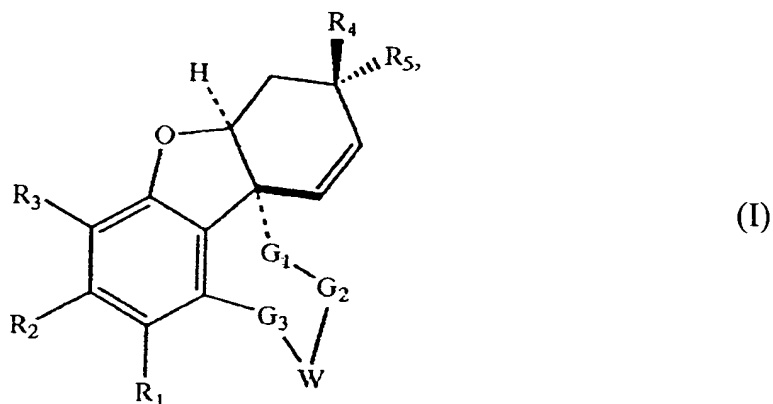


This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1 to 39 (canceled).

40. (new) Compounds of formula I



in which the substituents have the meanings that are explained below:

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are the same or different and mean:

a) hydrogen, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NC, OH, SH, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>3</sub>H, PO<sub>3</sub>H, NH<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, OSO<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, in which n is equal to 0, 1 or 2, -OSO<sub>2</sub>-aryl, -OSO<sub>2</sub>-vinyl or -OSO<sub>2</sub>-ethinyl;

b) a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, arylalkyl, arylalkoxy, cycloalkyl or cycloalkoxy group;

c) an amino group, which optionally is substituted by one or two identical or different C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, optionally branched, optionally substituted alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, arylalkyl, arylalkylcarbonyl, or arylalkoxy carbonyl groups or by a

group that is selected from an optionally substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine, or homopiperazine radical;

d) a -COOH, -COOalkyl, -COOarylalkyl, -CO-amino group, which optionally is substituted as indicated under c), a COHalkyl group, or a COHarylalkyl group;

e) a  $-(CH_2)_nX$  (in which X is Br, Cl, F or I),  $-(CH_2)_nOH$ ,  $-(CH_2)_nCHO$ ,  $-(CH_2)_nCOOH$ ,  $-(CH_2)_nCN$ ,  $-(CH_2)_nNC$ ,  $-(CH_2)_nCOalkyl$ , or  $-(CH_2)_nCOaryl$  group, in which n is 1-4;

f) a  $-(CH_2)_n$ vinyl,  $-(CH_2)_n$ ethinyl, or  $-(CH_2)_n$ cycloalkyl group in which n is 0, 1 or 2, wherein cycloalkyl is an aliphatic ring with 3 to 7 C atoms;

g) a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-substituted alkenyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl); or

h) a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-substituted alkynyl group (optionally substituted with H, F, Br, Cl, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>alkyl, COalkyl, COaryl);

R<sub>3</sub> has the same meaning as R<sub>1</sub>,

R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are either

a) both hydrogen, or

b) one of R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen, an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, or arylalkynyl group, and the other of R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> is

i) OR<sub>6</sub>, in which R<sub>6</sub> means hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>, optionally branched or substituted alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> substituted silyl group, or a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alpha-alkoxyalkyl group;

G<sub>1</sub> is  $-(CH_2)_x-$ , in which x is 1 or 2;

G<sub>2</sub> is  $-(CH_2)_y-$ , in which y is 0 to 2;

$G_3$  is  $-(CH_2)_z-$ , in which  $z$  is 0 to 3, provided that the sum of  $x+y+z$  is at least 2 and at most 4;

W is:

N-Phenyl, optionally substituted with F, Br, Cl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl,  $CO_2$ -alkyl, CN,  $CONH_2$ , or alkoxy; N-thien-2 or 3-yl; N-fur-2 or 3-yl; or an N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl,  $OR_6$  or  $NR_7R_7$ , in which  $R_6$  has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents  $R_7$  are the same or different and are hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ , optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents  $R_7$  together are  $-(CH_2)_n-$ , in which  $n$  is 3 to 5.

41. (new) The compound according to claim 40, wherein W is N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl,  $OR_6$  or  $NR_7R_7$ , in which  $R_6$  has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents  $R_7$  are the same or different and are hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ , optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents  $R_7$  together are  $-(CH_2)_n-$ , in which  $n$  is 3 to 5.

42. (new) The compound according to claim 40, wherein  $R_3$  is OH or  $OCH_3$ .

43. (new) The compound according to claim 40, wherein  $R_3$  is  $OCH_3$ .

44. (new) The compound according to claim 40, wherein  $R_4$  is OH and  $R_5$  is H.

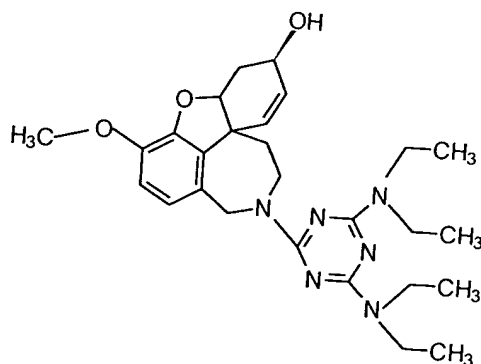
45. (new) The compound according to claim 40, wherein  $R_3$  is  $OCH_3$ ,  $R_4$  is OH,  $R_5$  is H, and W is N-1,3,5-triazinyl, wherein the triazine radical can then be substituted with Cl,  $OR_6$  or  $NR_7R_7$ , in which  $R_6$  has the meaning indicated above and the two substituents  $R_7$  are the same or different and are hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ , optionally branched, alkyl group or cycloalkyl group, or substituents  $R_7$  together are  $-(CH_2)_n-$ , in which n is 3 to 5.

46. (new) The compound according to claim 40, in which substituent  $R_6$  is a triethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl or dimethylphenylsilyl.

47. (new) The compound according to claim 40, in which substituent  $R_6$  is tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, 2-methoxypropyl, ethoxyethyl, phenoxymethyl or 1-phenoxyethyl.

48. (new) The compound according to claim 40, in which  $R_5$  has a meaning other than hydrogen, and  $R_4$  is OH.

49. (new) The compound according to claim 40, having the following structure:



50. (new) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 40 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

51. (new) A method of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising:

providing a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 40 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and

combining a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient with the therapeutically effective amount of the compound according to claim 40 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.